The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Dally and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month,

one year, \$4.

By mail, Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) three months, 40c; six months, The: one year, \$1.50. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250; Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 23.

Poreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 905-906 Boyce building, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter,

Weather Forecast for Monday. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- For Oklahoma and Indian Thunder storms and rains; northerly Territory:

For Missouri: Thunder storms and rain; variable winds. For Nebraska: Light showers in the early morning, followed by fair; cooler in central portion; var-

For Kansas: Light showers; variable winds.

THE REWARD OF VIGILANCE The readiness of the American fleet at Santiago to meet Cervera when he made a race for the open is very much of a puzzle to the Engineer newspaper in London. It says: "It is difficult to believe that the American ships could have remained under full steam habitually, yet It is clear that they were so when the Spanish fleet came out, for in a few moments the fleet was in motion. Had their fires been banked it would have been more like three-quarters of an hour. The Americans must, we think, have had some inkling of what was likely to come, or if not were under steam for some other purpose and must have shown evidences of it."

cation have expressed wonder that the American ships should have been ready, like so many cats that were watching at the hole of a mouse, to pounce upon their prey without the loss of a second. In due time the official reports will tell us all about it, when it will be discovered, probably, that the blockade of the Spanish fleet in Santiago was the most striking example of sustained vigilance and discipline the world has ever known. Commenting on the query raised by the London paper the New York Railroad Gazette says: "There is no probability that the American ships had their fires banked. The likelihood is that every one of these ships was always ready for instant action and motion. It is probable that a considerable number of them always had their engines turning enough to keep steerage-way, and that ammunition for the secondary batteries was always on deck, and that a round for the big guns was hoisted out of the magazines. If we are correct in this supposition, we must remember further that this condition had to be maintained every second, night and day, for five weeks, and therefore, it was a wonderful test of endurance and discipline. One pretty circumstantial account, which is said to have been written by an officer in the Iowa, says that within twenty seconds after the alarm was given and within two minutes every gun was cast loose and loaded and the men were at quarters waiting for the order to fire. In those two minutes the Spanish ships, assuming that they came out of the harbor at a speed of twelve miles an hour, would have gone 700 yards. That is all

two minutes meant to them." THE END OF THE WAR.

With Spain's acceptance of the general peace terms prescribed by President Mc-Kinley, nothing remains in the final adjustment of Spanish-American relations that may not safely be left to the offices of diplomacy. It may be taken for granted that the last actual fighting has been done. There will be extended military movements to meet the new demands upon both the United States and Spain, and the war topic will be one of keen interest for some time to come; but the period of anxiety and excitement is passed.

In a little more than three months the government of the United States has accomplished what the declaration of war intended should be accomplished. Spain has been banished from the Western hemisphere, and the people of Cuba are insured a liberal and beneficent government.

This grand achievement has cost comparatively few lives, especially on the diers in the West Indies and the Philippines had been killed or taken prisoners, the hopelessness of her situation could not have been more apparent.

Some mistakes were made in the details of the campaign in Cuba, but the general plan was most admirably conceived and most gloriously carried out. The immediate and aggressive movement upon the Spanish navy was the course best calculated to cripple the enemy with the least possible risk of American lives. The achievement of our navy demonstrated the wisdom of this course. The destruction of Cervera's fleet was such a crushing blow to Spain that, had it been accomplished before the taking of Santiago, instead of after the advance of Shafter's army, it might not have been necessary to prosecute a land campaign at all, in which case our victory over the Spaniards would have been

even more wonderful. On the other hand, even remembering our losses in the land fights at Santiago, and not forgetting the distresses that have come through an oppressive climate and epidemic disease, how much more destructive would have been a campaign in Western Cuba had the administration heeded the popular ery, "On to Havana!"

The fortifications of Santiago were so strong that when inspected by the American officers the officers wondered that the place had been surrendered, and thanked their stars that it had not been necessary to storm the city. How much more difficult would have been the taking of Havana-and there is little doubt that if we had concentrated on the capital of the island instead of the city of Santiago we should have been compelled to force surrender before terms of peace could have

quired a force large enough to cope with about 100,000 Spanish regulars and some-

Where we have exposed one soldier to the hardships of climate and fever at Santiago. we would have been obliged to expose four or five at Havana. The successful resistance of the Santiago sea fortifications against millions of dollars' worth of our projectiles disclosed the futility of undertaking the much stronger defenses at Havana.

The achievements of this war, when summed up by the dispassionate historian, 60 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; will bring even greater credit upon those responsible for its policies than is apparent now. The benefits, direct and incidental, will be vast. The moral effect is worth the cost, and when we speak of moral effect we apply it at home as well as abroad.

ENTRANCE OF THE GRAND ISLAND. Yesterday the St. Joseph & Grand Island rallroad began running its trains into Kansas City, marking another step in the remarkable progress of this city as a railway center, and hastening the day when the young metropolis of the West will lead in the volume of its shipping as well as in the number of its transportation lines.

The new territory made tributary to Kansas City by the entrance of the Grand Island is large and prolitic. Its products are such as find a ready market here, and of a kind in demand by the export shippers, whose business is constantly increasing at this point.

Connection with Kansas City gives the Grand Island road and the producers in its territory their first direct outlet to the Gulf ports, whose importance as outlets and inlets for the commerce of the Middle West is constantly increasing. While the owners and operators of the road and the producers along its several lines are especially to be congratulated, the new line increases the facilities and the importance of Kansas City as a receiving and distributing point.

WAR SUCCESS VERSUS SCIENCE.

An English officer who was with the United States troops at the battle of Santiago declares that by every sound canon of scientific war the Americans should have lost the battle. That we did not lose it is due, in the opinion of this critic, to the "dogged and magnificent manner in which the American troops fought against odds and refused to even contemplate the Other papers besides this London publipossibility of defeat." Further along in his article the Englishman intimates that the United States troops did not really win the battle, though they conquered the foe. "If the Spaniards," says he, "had possessed half the courage and stamina of the American troops they might have held out until disease had forced the Americans to abandon the field. It is doubtful if the Americans could have taken Santlago by assault, though I cannot feel so sure of this after witnessing the desperate and irrestible assaults the Americans made on the Spanish outworks."

The Army and Navy Journal, which is considered to be our own best authority on military affairs, agrees with this English critic in part at least. While admitting that the military authorities at Washington did the best they could with the means at hand, it holds that the Santiago campaign was hasty and premature for the army was not yet equipped for such a desnerate undertaking "We assumed at the outset," says the Journal, "that with a force inferior in strength to the enemy, ill provided with artillery, with most inadetransportation and ambulance service, we could land on an unknown coast and reduce a strongly fortified place garrisoned by an army of whose fighting qualities we persisted in forming conclusions based on our own hopes. Our men were hurried off in clothing absolutely unfitted for the service, our siege guns could not be brought to the front until the necessity for their use had almost passed, and we had hardly enough mounted cavalry to serve as escort. That we succeeded in doing what we did must have profoundly impressed the onlooking attaches. The result was due to American adaptability and American courage and common sense; but for all that the undertaking was a hazardous one which fully justified the extreme anxiety shown in Washington when we were committed to it and it began to de-

One thing should be borne in mind, how ever. It was not through a misunderstandof the situation or a lack of good military judgment that President McKinley and his advisers at Washington became induced to hasten the assault on Santiago. Cervera was bottled up in the harbor, the flower of the Eastern Spanish army had assembled within the fortifications of the city, and the opportunity for a decisive blow was present if it could be struck at once. The president undoabtedly realized the possibility of accomplishing just what since has come to pass. He felt that if one great disaster could suddenly American side. Yet if half of Spain's sol- be thrust upon the Spanish arms the surrender of Spain would quickly follow. He saw the chances and they were desperate,

but he took them and in taking won. It may be, and probably is, true that the campaign of Santiago was not justified by the rules and regulations set down by the authorities on scientific war. But war is not a science determinable by set rules and regulations. It comes usually in a series of emergencies which must be met immediately with the best means at hand. By winning a victory at Santiago in defiance of scientific rule the American army has shown that cfrcumstances after cases and that rules are often honored in their breach. When Sherman started on his march to the sea the military authorities pronounced it foolhardy and little short of suicide, but history bows to it as one of the most brilliant military achievements of modern days, just as the historian will speak admiringly of the campaign at San-

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS. *

When Cervera was captured he supposed himself a prisoner, but he has since learned

The kind of expansion the Bryan Democracy is in favor of is one that will never come about-expansion of the free silver vote.

that he is our honored and lionized guest.

The Cuban insurgents are not cowards. They would doubtless do more fighting if it were not for the risk of being late at

Captan Clark, of the Oregon, may be disabled, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy he was shooting

By winning two games a day while fore-

thing near half that number of volunteers. I ball team is making its lead in the pennant race look like a cinch.

> Lieutenant Hobson can testify that there is nothing sweeter than risking one's life for his country and being kissed by a sweet Missouri girl for it afterward.

Notwithstanding his recent epistolary explanation the public has not yet fallen into the habit of referring to the captain of the Iowa as "Praying Bob Evans."

A Chicago contemporary presents data to prove that bashfulness is a disease, In choosing nurses for the patients it may be well to remember that the summer girl is immune.

The thing to be regretted in winding up ler the monster and the wretches who blew up the Maine wholly escape punishment for their dastardly crimes,

all means to retain Porto Rico. Unfortunsacrifice is not a matter of choice but of necessity.

The annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico will give the country new territory of less area than California and a new popmportance of the acquisitions is in their geographical location rather than in their intrinsic value.

Unfortunately for the health of Missouri politics, the fight between Stone and Stephens is not likely to grow so desperate this year that both will be carried off the field political corpses. But the serious disfigurement of either will be a public gain.

The Kansas people are full of surprises, but there is reason to believe that they will not condone the Leedy administration and declare for socialism by voting the Populist ticket this fall. Kansas does crazy things only in hard times years, and there are no hard times in Kansas this year.

If it is true that the issue of war bonds was an infamous trick of the money power, as Senator Allen insists, then the money power must feel greatly mortified at the outcome of its trickery. It didn't get the the people. Senator Allen should stop his whining and give the money power the hoarse hoot.

It is not necessary to discredit the war department in order to believe that Colonel Roosevelt is a brave soldier and a sincere as he did so: 'That boy's not your size, natriot. He is both, and the country honors him accordingly. But he committed an indiscretion-a grave breach of military disciplne, and was properly rebuked by his superiors in authority. That is all nine years we went to school together. there is in the Roosevelt-Alger incident.

The Cuban debt which Spain objects to paying is not a Cuban debt, but a Spanish debt. The Cubans did not contract it and received no part of its benefits. Neither Cuba nor anybody for her should assume its payment. The United States certainly will not lift Spain's debts from Spain's shoulders and fasten them onto a people whom she has long oppressed and impov-

MISSOURI POINTS.

But what do you think of the singular ambition of Mr. Praisewater, a Republican, too, to break into the Missouri leg-

The Kirksville Graphic cynically observes that the construction of the Eldon & St. Louis railroad and an airship line to the Klondike are equally liable to occur.

Clinton county druggists recently got to gether and adopted a patriotic resolution not to buy any goods hereafter of any wholesaler who attempts to dodge the

has in connection with the weather," says one of them up in Northwest Missouri is that after he writes it up it invariably changes before the paper comes out."

North Missouri with a boy orator whose name is Dumm, has a sort of fellow feel ng for Nebraska, whose boy orator, although his name is Bryan, is also dumb, to all intents and purposes, just at present.

The delinquent subscription account Salisbury man is offered at auction by the Chariton Courier. The sum is \$4.15, and the Courier promises a band concert immediately after the sale if the proceeds warrant it.

"The Democrats are about ready to turn Missouri over to the Republicans. That's sure," insists the Maryville Tribune, "This talk of sending Lonnie Stephens to the United States senate cannot be explained at Mobile, where he lashed the admiral to on any other hypothesis."

Harvey O. Jones, who recently accepted the appointment of lieutenant in Company F. Seventh United States volunteers, on of the immune regiments, was and had been for a number of years principal of the colored school at Troy, Lincoln county. The Platte City Landmark prints a half

tone portrait of Francis Wilson, but in an

altogether unfamiliar makeup. It doesn't

n the least suggest "Half a King" or ever "The Devil's Deputy," but might easily be mistaken for the picture of a Demo cratic candidate for the Missouri state Impaired health and pressing business interests, Colonel Blees says, make necessary his declination of the Republicar congressionl nomination in the First dis-

trict, although his personal inclinations

were strong in favor of its acceptance

The selection of a candidate will be made

by the district committee at its meeting in Macon to-day. New York Sun: The Hon. Champ Clark has decided and formally announces that "the war and new questions arising there from will not overshadow the financial problem, which will be just as much an issue in 1909 as it was in 1896." It is useless for the future to try to keep anything hidden from the Hon. Champ Clark He has a large collection of speeches on the financial problem and he can't afford

to lose it. Is this right? The Joplin News offers the following theory in explanation of a mystery: "It is reported that M. E. Benton, the hog and hominy statesman from Newton county, is to be chairman of the Democratic state convention. It was not because he possessed great ability, that he has been chosen for the honor, for he has never, since he has been congressman, displayed anything of the sort. It was not his personal appearance that recommended him, for he is short of stature and homely as a mud fence. It was not his voice, for that has anything but a silvery ring. It must have been his red ring. whiskers."

"Red-headed people seem to flourish on Boone county soil," the keen-eyed observer of the Columbia Herald has discovered Wherever the traveler goes, from Claysville to Sturgeon and from the town of Rocheport to the town of Centralia, there are red-headed people by the score. It may be in the atmosphere or the soil or the blood, but red-headed people thrive most competitors lose, the Kansas City and increase. The oldest inhabitant-one Democrats wrested it from the Republic-

of him-said the other day that there were more red-headed folks now in Columbia than he had ever known before, and he had been here ever since his hair was white for the first time. It is white now, but this is the second time. Such is the case all over the country."

Forty years ago Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of Santiago, and John R. McDermott, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Andrew county, were schoolboys together in the old town of Frederick, Md. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Me-Dermott, when approached about the matter by a Maryville Tribune reporter, "Scott Schley and I were 'chums' when we were boys, and I can tell you that he and every member of his family were gentiemen, sir, gentlemen of the highest type.

of that history, he has never dared to

worth par, the interest having been paid

nothing left for the Democrats to do but

the interest and take up the bonds. And

them. The credit which the state of Mis-

fact that the Republicans of Mis-

were in power put the credit in a shape

which the Democrats dare not alter; and it has led to the result which they now

In 1865, when the Republicans assumed

control of the state the assessment roll

of the state footed up \$256,000,000 while to-

day it amounts to over \$1,000,000,000, and yet

with this wonderful increase in popula-

reduced less than \$500,000 a year. If our

Democratic coon dogs would publish the

truth there would be no necessity to make

Workings of the Dingley Tariff.

The assurance is given that the Dingley

tariff law is a success. It has been in on

are not only gratifying, but they correspond

to the claims made for the law by the

administration. The law was enacted in

July, 1897, at the extra session of congress

summoned by the president to meet soon

after his inauguration. It supplanted the

Wilson deficiency bill, and it was so ar-

ranged as to have a culminative revenue

effect, the revenues increasing gradually

year after year. In introducing the bill

in the senate, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Isl-

and, on behalf of the Republican members

of the finance committee, declared that the

bill was a protective bill in principle and

purpose, in no case falling below the pro-

eration practically a year, and the results

tion and wealth the state debt has

rom the New York World.

claim is due to Democratic action.

"His great-grandfather came from Germany in 1819, and located in Maryland. the present war is the fact that both Wey- My father was a young man with Scott's father, and we knew them all well. Mrs Schley, that is the commodore's mother, was a McClure, and of Irish extraction, and I have heard my father say that she General Campos thinks Spain ought by was the most beautiful and refined woman of her time in Maryland.

"The Schleys were all fine people," Mr ately for Spain, she hasn't all means, or McDermott continued, and on this point he any means sufficient for the purpose. The dwelt with particular emphasis. "Every man of the men was a gentleman-a rea gentleman-and every woman a lady, sir When the war broke out most of them were Whigs. One of John Schley's brothers went with the Republicans, but most of them remained neutral, among them Scott's father. Scott was born on the ulation only half that of Chicago. The Monocacy river, about a mile from Frederick, and his father moved to town when he was very young and opened a 'hat and cap store,' which was equivalent to what we now call a gent's furnishing house, excepting that they sold no suits of clothes There were two schools in Frederick then one of which was supported by the county, and the other, St. John's, a Catholic nstitution. About two-thirds of the boys who attended this last school were Protestants, and among them were the three Schley boys and I. Scott was kept there intil he was 16, when he went to Annapo lis to enter the naval academy. Scott was a bright boy, and a natural born gentleman. A natural born gentleman, sir, is different from most so-called gentlemen. He was the best mannered boy I ever knew, and it seemed natural or him to be so. He was not what you would call a studious boy, though, by a good deal. He liked to have fun and go fishing and hunting too well for that. Of course he would fight. He was not a boy who liked to fight, though. He was too modest and gentlemanly. But he would not be 'run over himself, and he wouldn't see anybody else bonds at all; they went into the hands of run over. I remember one time when he and I and a boy named Bob Paine were going fishing, when we came up to a big fellow named Lew Mance who seemed to be mistreating a lad younger than himself. He was chucking it to him, when Scott walked up, caught him by the arm, and cracked him over the nose, saying

tective point. While it did not restore the high duties of the McKinley bill, yet it marked an advance on the Wilson bill, the fight. Mance was much larger than and it was guaranteed to produce suffi-Scott, but he was afraid to tackle him. cient revenue to meet the ordinary de-I remember very distinctly the only time mands of the government. I ever saw him get whipped during the No one dreamed when that bill became a law that the first year of its trial would Bob Paine was the boy in our school-and be under conditions of war. It was a peace, such a boy as him is to be found in every not a war, measure, and it has not been school-who was always in trouble. subjected to as fair and impartial a test day he was doing something in violation as it deserved. Yet even under these conof the rules, and old Carroll, the teacher, ditions, when almost every branch of business is affected in greater or less degree saw him, and told him to come up to his desk. Bob went, and Carroll got out his by the existing war, the bill has approved ferule, and ordered him to hold out his itself both as a revenue producing and as hand. Bob reached it out and then drew a protective measure. Mr. Howell, an asit back. 'Pop it out, Bobby, pop it out,' sistant secretary of the treasury in charge exclaimed the old teacher. Bobby popped of revenue matters, is authority for the statement that "the tariff law of 1897 proit out, and then forgot and drew it back duced during the last five months of the again. 'Pop it out, Bobby, pop it out, pop it out,' exclaimed old Carroll again. That fiscal year a revenue which exceeded our ordinary expenditures by over \$9,000,000." struck Scott as particularly funny, and he burst out laughing until every one in the room could hear him. Old Carroll then the war would naturally prove too great turned his attention to him, and called him to be satisfied by the provisions of any to the front. When told to hold out his reasonable tariff law. It was never intended, and never expected, that the Ding-It on hot and heavy, he never winced ley law should produce huge revenues, Ceror even quit smiling. Schley was appointed tainly it was never contemplated that its to the naval academy when he was 16 schedules should provide enough revenue to meet a war expenditure which for the years old. Fred Schley, his cousin, was months of March. April, May and June

editor and publisher of the Frederick Examiner, then one of the most influential is estimated at \$56,000,000. On a peace basis papers in that part of Maryland, and Conthe receipts of the government so far this gressman Huffman, who was a Whig, owed his selection very largely to that paceeded the expenditures by \$9,500,000, and per's support. The appointment came withthis is as good a showing as could be out solicitation on the part of Schley or any desired. of his relatives. Congressman Huffman merely had the right to name a cadet, and, as he had seen Scott at the home of his father, he favored him. The appointment. as I remember, came as a surprise to the the season when cycling is at its height, Schleys, and at first Scott did not feel it should be gratifying alike to wheelmen like accepting it. He entered the academy and non-wheelmen to find that the number of bicycle accidents appears to be in 1856, if I remember correctly. Frederick, growing less. It is believed that there ocas you know, is not far from Annapolis, and he was allowed to come home fre than one-half as many mishaps of a painquently. I saw him many times afterward, and he was always the same modest, un ful character as took place in the same months last year. This view is confirmed assuming, gentlemanly young fellow he was when he went away. The last time I ever by physicians and newspaper reports. saw him was in the fail of 1864. His father and my father had then moved to Baltimore, and there, as at Frederick, lived close together. Scott, who was a lieutenant then, came home on a furlough, and I met him, and we had a long talk, and

when Sampson was made his superior by

a special act and, of course, he thinks that

he deserves credit for the great victory

Won't Quit Lying.

Our Democratic county exchanges are

publishing an article from the St. Louis

Republic from which we make the follow-

Republicans who know anything al

"Republicans who know anything about state affairs will be very careful to not invite comparison between their rule and Democratic rule in this state, and only the giddy orators will dare venture on this dangerous ground. The state was swamped with debts and its credit demoralized when the Democrats wrested it from the Republicans, and now there is not a state in the Union with lower taxation or better credit abroad. There has not been a warrant drawn on the state treasury in many long years that was not worth its face in gold."

An old coon hunter knows how to start

An old coon hunter knows how to start

the pack, when they get lazy or indifferent, and just so with the old Missouri Demo-

crat. They see that the Democrats are

becoming disgusted with the present Dem-

ocratic state administration and that they

are comparing the prosperous times under

wrought by Cleveland under the free trade

Wilson bill, and that something must be

done to liven up the boys, and that the

most effective way is to tell how the Re-

publicans did in Missouri when that party

had control. It don't make any difference

whether it is the truth or a lie, the "gid-

dy young orators" don't know any bet-ter and if they did it would all be the

same. Of course, they know all about

15 to 1, but as to state matters they are

the old coon dog give the sound in the

brush and the young gang answer back

and make the earth resound with their

yells, and they go after the coons as

though coon skins were worth a dollar a

The above quotation is the latest vell

rom the old coon dog, and the way the

young ones answer shows that they have

been trained to go to the front, and the

old dog laughs to see them so blithe and

It says, "the state was swamped with

ignorant as a dehorned ram; but let

Dingley bill with the desolation

won off Santiago.

From the Plattsburg Clintonite.

cyclists to lose their heads and collide with four-wheeled vehicles, to turn too abruptly and fall off, to mistake curbstones and mud holes for asphalt pavement, and to tumble over each other because they lived over again those old days in Fredercouldn't stop their machines quickly enough. As the season of 1897 advanced, ick. He was a tall, handsome, muscular seaman then. He had been with Farragut the wheel's casualties became more numerous, and the frequency of accidents due apparently to lack of care increased. the mast, and in a number of other en-The good behavior of the wheel recently gagements, and had won as great, if not is somewhat surprising to persons familiar greater, distinction than any other lieutenant in the service; but he was still that with its record last spring. It looked then as if coasting had become a widespread same modest, quiet and unostentatious gennobby, and there was a disposition on the tleman he had always been." Mr. McDermott thinks Schley "was greatly wronged"

part of riders to ignore completely the safety of pedestrians in the streets. Those less fortunate mortals were obliged to jump or take the chance of being knocked down and perhaps punctured. The wheelmen's recent good luck as re-

This Summer's Bicycle Record.

Upon the opening of another month of

curred during June and July not more

Last year it was a common thing for

from the New York Sun.

gards accidents may be accounted for easily. To-day riders are more careful than they used to be. Most of them have outgrown the silly supposition that everyeverybody who does, and cyclists are inclined to regard drivers more kindly than formerly. The result seems to be that drivers have reciprocated the courtesy. At all events, there exists between the drivers and the wheelmen a much better understanding than heretofore. It is likely, also, with the ways of the bicycle than they were a year or two ago; they make more allowance for its caprices.

The Making of the New Army.

rom the New York Press As a practical military administrator looking only to the satisfaction of immediate wants in his department Adjutant General Corbin is justified in modestly demanding only 60,000 regular troops for the new peace establishment, while he admits the need of 100,000. That is to say, he is so justified on the old theory and practice of the relations of the war department to congress, in which the soldier meekly took whatever the politician chose to give him and was careful to ask little, lest he should get nothing. There will be, we think, a considerable change in those relations in the future, or a great many times 30,000 Yankee men will know the reason why.

But, as a military adviser of the govern ment, we trust that the adjutant general will aim a good deal higher up when con-gress meets. We trust that he will seize the opportunity for the bringing in of a complete reorganization bill providing for regimental depots, the substitution of fully equipped army corps organizations for the present "departments," so geographically gnificent and militarily impalpable; for the creation of a reserve system for annua instruction in brigade, division and corps maneuvers, for a large increase in trained officers-for everything in military estab lishment that every other civilized nation has, and which we have not.

If this be not done congress will respond to the department's calls by providing a temporary establishment of "immunes," or

ans." There is a record history of the some other grotesque improvisation de-signed primarily to find berths for its own state, which may be gathered from the reports of Democratic state auditors. It was and its wife's ne'er-do-weel relatives. But, first published by John Walker, who, when if left to its own way of supplying them, they elected him, they called him honest they will be a queer lot of men in a queer-John, but when he published this book, taken from the records of his office, they sort of organizations. For, of course for the peace establishment the cream o the country's youth which has gone into denounced from one end of the state to the other. That record never has been the volunteer army will not be available. Of course, the adjutant general knows better than a civilian can tell him that the wiped out, for it can't be, and, although Mr. Seibert has tried to evade the force country's need is not only of a modern army, but a modern army organization. But ter a single figure in that book, but has published them as they were first pubwhat civilians may perhaps suggest to him Now, what are the facts? In January, the country needs, and all that it needs, in 1865, when the Republicans first took posmilitary requirements.

Hobson in Fresh Danger.

session of the state government, the state debt was \$36,000,000, and the bonds of the state had sold as low as 37½ cents on the deliar, for there had not been a single From the Chicago Journal. Lieutenant Hobson's perils were not over when he was exchanged. Dangers still coupon paid on the state debt (the Hanconfront him, and he will display courage that is superhuman if he marches boldly nibal & St. Joseph railroad bonds excepted) for eight years. In 1871, when the Democrats "wrested" the state from the on them instead of fleeing to the safe re treat of war. Republicans, the state debt had been re-

The new peril took form at Long Beach irced to \$20,000,000, and the bonds were . I., where some hotel guests presented omptly for four years, and there was him with a sword. Before the whole as semblage a St. Louis girl tiptoed up, tool his hand, and said: "May I kiss you" to go on and collect the money and pay Now, what could a poor hero do? He turned pale, then blushed, and, summoning because in twenty-seven years they have all his fortitude, consented. She was a paid off \$12,000,000, they affect to think that pretty girl, and she didn't give him a min to one will dare to compare records with ute to retreat. It wasn't a great, roaring screaming, thirteen-inch shell of a kiss, but has to deny is owing to the a little one-pounder rapid-fire thing, and yet the gunnery was so good that it his souri, like the Republicans in their nationthe lieutenant just below the protective al action, are debtpayers, and while they mustache, exploded, and shook

> beat to port in distress. That is the beginning. The rest is to follow. Wait until the 200 other young women to whom Hobson is said to be en-gaged get hold of him. He will have a great deal worse quarter of an hour than he did when the Spanish gunners of the Morro and Socapa were shooting the torpedoes off in his old hulk.

every plate and timber. Some say he caught

fire inside and blazed furiously and had to

Mr. Dooley on General Miles' "Moon light Excursion."

From the Chicago Journal. "Dear, oh, dear," said Mr. Dooley, "I'd give five dollars-an' I'd kill a man f'r three-if I was out iv this Sixth wa-ard to night an' down with Gin'ral Miles' gran' picnic an' moonlight excursion in Porther Ricky. 'Tis no comfort in bein' a cow'rd whin ye think iv thim br-rave la-ads facin' death be suffication in bokays an' dyin' iv waltzin' with th' pretty girls iv Porther Ricky.

"I dinnaw whether Gin'ral Miles picked out th' job or whether 'twas picked out f'r him. But annyhow, whin he got to Sandago de Cubia an' looked ar-round him he says to his frind Gin'ral Shafter: 'Gin'ral,' says he, 'ye have done well so far,' he says. 'Tis not f'r me to take th' lorls frim th' steamin' brow iv a thrue hero,' he says 'I lave ye here,' he says, 'f'r to complete th' victhry ye have so nobly begun,' he says. 'F'r you,' he says, 'th' wallop in th' eye fr'm th' newspaper rayporther, th' r-round robbing an' th' sunsthroke,' he says, 'f'r me th' hardship iv th' battlefield, th' late dinner, th' theayter party an' th' sickenin' polky,' he says. 'Gather,' he says, 'th' fruits iv yer bravery,' he says. 'Rayturn,' he says, 'to ye'er native land an' raycieve anny gratichood th' sicrety iv war can spare fr'm his own fam'ly,' he says. 'F'r me,' he says, 'there is no way but f'r to tur-rn me back upon this festive scene,' he says, 'an' go where jooty calls me,' he says, 'Ordherly,' he says, 'put a bottle on th' ice an' see that me goold pants that I wear with th' pale blue vest with th' di'mon buttons is irned out,' he says. An' with a haggard face he walked aboord th' excursion steamer an'

"I'd hate to tell ye iv th' thriles iv th'

expedition, Hinnissy. Whin th' picnic got as far as Punch, on th' southern coast ly The enormous expenditure on account of | Porther Ricky, Gin'ral Miles gazes out an' 'This looks like a good place to says he: hang th' hammicks, an' have lunch,' says he. 'For-ward, brave men,' says he, 'where ward an' plant th' crokay ar-ches iv our like inthrepid warryors that they ar-re. On th' beach they was met be a diligation fr'm th' town of Punch con-sistin' iv th' mayor, th' common council, th' polis an' fire partments, th' Gr-rand Ar-my iv th' Ray-public, an' prominent citizens in carredges. Gin'ral Miles makin' a hasty tielet, advanced onflinchingly to meet thim. Gintlemen,' says he, 'what can I do f'r ye?' he 'We come,' says th' chairman iv th' comity, 'f'r to offer ye,' he says, 'th' r-run iv th' town,' he says. 'We have held out,' he says, 'as long as we cud,' he says, 'But, he says, 'they'se a limit to human endur-ance,' he says. 'We can withstand ye no longer,' he says. 'We surrinder. Take us prisoners an' rayceive us into ye'er gloryous an' well-fed raypublic,' he says. 'Br-rave men,' says Gin'ral Miles, 'I congratulate ye,' he says, 'on th' heeroism iv ye'er definse,' he says. 'Ye stuck manf'lly to ye'er colors, whativer they ar-re. he says. 'I on'y wondher that ye waited fr me to come befure surrindhrin', he says, 'I welcome ye into th' union,' he says don't know how th' union'll feel about it but that's no business iv mine,' he say 'Ye will get ye'er wur-rkin' cards fr'm th valkin' diligate,' he says, 'an' ye'll be en titled,' he says, 'to pay ye'er share iv th taxes an' to live awhile an' die whin ye get r-ready,' he says, 'jus' th' same as if ye was bor-rn at home,' he says. 'I don't know th' names iv ye, but I'll call ye all Casey f'r short,' he says. 'Put ye'er bo-kays in th' hammick,' he says, 'an' rayturn to Punch,' he says, 'an' freeze somethin' f'r me,' he says, 'f'r me thrawt is parched with th' labors iv th' day,' he says. Th' r-rest iv th' avenin' was spint in dancin', music, an' boat-ridin', an' an inj'yable time

"Th' nex' day th' army moved on Punch an' Gin'ral Miles mar-rehed into th' illfated city, preceded be flower girls sthrew in' r-roses an' geranyums befure him. In th' afthernoon they was a lawn tinnis party an' at night th' gin'ral attinded a banket at th' Gran' Palace hotel. At midnight he was serenaded be th' Raymimber th' Maine Banjo an' Mandolin Club. Th' entire popylace attinded, with pork chops in their but tonholes to show their pathreetism. Th nex' day, afther breakfastin' with Mayor Casey, he set out on his weary march th' r-rough, flower-strewn paths fr San Joon. He has been in gr-reat purl fr'm witherin' fire iv bokays, an' he has met an overpowered some ly th' savage orators in Porther Ricky, but whin I las' heerd iv him he had pitched his tents an' ice cream freezers near th' innimy's wall, an' was grajully silencin' thim with proclamations." "They'll kill him with kindness if he don't

ook out," said Mr. Hennessy. "I dinnaw about that," said Mr. Dooley "but I know this, that there's th' makin' iv gr-reat statesmen in Porther Ricky. A proud people that can switch as quick as thim la-ads have nawthin to larn in th way iv what Hogan calls th' signs iv gov ernmint, even fr'm the supreme court.

"Imperialism."

Dewey started the procession, Dewey did it very neatly; Dewey gut the Spaniards cornered, And then knocked them out completely. Dewey bravely went to battle, And he gloriously won itesbacks now are wishing That brave Dewey hadn't done it.

-Cleveland Leader.

A Paragon. At last I've found an honest man-A man who is as true as steel; A man who is as true as steel; Not that he's proved his worth, I grant, As guardian of the public weal; But he went fishing yesterday And then came home at night

With manly grit enough to say That he hadn't had a bite! A Right to Complain. from the Indianapolis Journal.

"How these farmers do complain of beng overworked!" "Some of 'em have a right to. I know one who was against the shell game,

GLADSTONE.

Not only among men their natural lord, But prince of those who lead. A herald, thou, The dest not quail at any ravening sword. Because the light of Truth is on thy brow!

untless, and swift, and strong, thou still dost 'Mong lesser men, might some alien spirit

from the high spheres of heaven, where all is love, Pass through the realms of those who death in-Thy triumph, too, is sure, for thou art girt With weapons forged by the eternal power

Fruth, Freedom, Right; and none shall do thee hurte No archer wound thee from the formen's tow What the' with envious gibes men mock and rail, He best may laugh who surely shall prevail

-William Sharp (1896), in the Independent. GOD HELP THE BOY.

God help the boy who never sees butterflies, the birds, the been Nor hears the music of the breeze When zephyra soft are blowing. Who cannot in awest comfort lie Where clover blooms are thick and high, And hear the gentle murmur night Of brooklets softly flowing.

God help the boy who does not know Where all the woodlanc berries grow, Who never sees the forests glow When leaves are red and yellow. Whose childish feet can never stray For such a hapless boy I say When nature does her charms display-God help the little fellow. -Nixon Waterman

*CONVALENCENCE.

once more the smell of earth and rich, warm wood With rain and air and sunshine, as of yore, Wayfaring in the hand of God, where all is good, Once more.

OF CURRENT INTEREST

Since the appearance of the new internal revenue stamps the collectors have been searching actively for varieties and oddiies. They have already discovered quite a number, which are now being dealt in among "philatelists" at good round pre miums. Postage stamps over-printed with letters "L R." bring I cent and 2 cents; with the "L. R." printed upside down, 50 cents each. With the "L. R." on the 1 cent stamp in letters smaller than in the common variety-this variety was printed locally in San Francisco-10 cents each, Regular 'battleship" issue of internal revenue stamps, 1-2-cent documentary, printed in an orange color, 5 cents each. One-and-aquarter-cent proprietary, printed in a plum color, 10 cents each.

When President McKinley was Major McKinley he once made an address, in which he described the difference between the American volunteer and the soldier of other nations. The men who were his comrades in the civil war, he said, not only fought, but thought. To illustrate this he elated an anecdote about a young soldier in some Northern regiment whose duty it was to carry the regimental flag. On the march the boy ran on ahead with the flag streaming in the air. The colonel was incensed, "Here!" he cried. "Bring that flag back to the regiment!" The boy turned and replied: "Aw, you bring your regiment up to the flag!"

A Chinese merchant in Wellington, New Zealand, who recently failed, made the following statement of his condition: "I see my troubles endless to come. I can't get my money to pay. I am hopeless. During last three years over thirty-six creditors support my business. During last two months not a one let me have a penny on tick. Fish never can live in a dry pond without water. Engine can't move along without well supply of coal. Boy can't fly his kite without tail on it. Housekeeper pour out all tea to the cup no refilled water, how she give you more tea you require? All

empty out just the way like my business. A Pontiac (Mich.) man recently wrote to Admiral Cervera asking him to autograph. He also inclosed a dollar, and invited the admiral to have a good cigar beloved counthry, he says, An' in they wint for his trouble. He received the following letter in reply: "My Dear Sir:-The admiral, my father, directs me to tell you that he takes great pleasure in sending you his autograph, as he does. However much he would like to smoke a good cigar with you (if he smoked), you will understand that he cannot take the dollar for that, and directs me to return the check.

Yours, Angel Cervera." Some of the friends of Howard Gould believe he is married to Miss Catherine Clem mons, despite the bar in his father's will, Tip declares, in the New York Press. They say the couple were wedded over a year ago in secret. Otherwise they cannot begin to explain the free communion that exists between the president of the Tubular Dispatch Company and the ex-actress, with Buffalo Bill as angel. Inasmuch as Howard lent his good name to help Brother George out of the Zella Nicolaus affair, it is assumed that Brother George will return the

The Tiempo, of the City of Mexico, has ound out why Santiago surrendered. It says: "One explanation, and only one, is admissible, and that is that the surrender was the result of a Masonic agreement. The Sagasta cabinet, from the premier to the lowest officials, are all Masons. They are all, all Masons, and the government i ompletely undermined by this accursed society, and the interests of the country. as is universally the case where Freema onry predominates, are secondary to those of this satanic organization."

In the regiment of Colonel Welch, of the Sixty-fifth New York, is a private so lazy that, when sent out on fatigue duty, he would lie down on the ground and let his companions do all the work. To cure this trait Colonel Welch had a blanket spread on the parade ground, with another blan-ket for a pillow, and caused the lazy man to lie there for three days without sitting up or speaking to anyone, and with a diet consisting of one slice of bread and one lass of water every three hours. The treatment has effected a complete cure.

England's chancery court has refused in recent case to recognize the validity in England of legal American divorces. A widow, who applied for dower, was she to have been married four times in eight years and to have the three previous h bands still living from whom she had been divorced. A Florida decree was selected for the test, and Mr. Justice Kekewich held that it was void in England.

A fifteen story bachelor apartment building will be put up on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York, by the Matthew Byrnes estate, at a cost of \$750,000 or more. Matthew Byrnes, who made a fortune as a builder, bought this plot in 1857 for \$80,000. It is now worth \$1,000,000. In nine months the building will be ready for bachelors who have the price.

Maximilian Dreyfus, now living in Paris, has asked permission to change his name to Hinstin, alleging that, in spite of his protestations to the contrary, people believe that he is a brother of the famous Dreyfus and that he is often much annoy ed in consequence.

Krupp is building five centimeters (twoinch) paper field guns for the German infantry. They are so light that a single soldier can easily carry one, while the resistance of the paper is greater than that of steel of the same caliber.

Sarah Bernhardt's special train of palace cars was completely destroyed by collision with a freight train at Manchester recently. Mme. Bernhardt and her company had, fortunately, left the cars.

In a recently discovered Roman tomb the skeleton of a woman was found which had bought a gold brick, and got a set of a complete set of false teeth, beautifully